

# WARRANTS ISSUED IN DYNAMITE CASE

Four Prisoners Charged With Conspiracy and Obstructing Car Tracks.

MAY BE ARRAIGNED TO-DAY.

Brennan and Northway Repeat Confessions—Whalen and Schwartz's Denials.

Sergeant of Police William T. Dowdall swore out a warrant yesterday against Maurice Brennan, Fred Northway, James Schwartz and John W. Whalen, who are charged collectively in a warrant issued yesterday with conspiracy to blow up St. Louis Transit Company tracks and individually with obstructing and dynamiting the same.

Individual warrants were issued against Northway, Brennan and Schwartz charging them with obstructing and dynamiting street-car tracks.

John W. Whalen is proprietor of a saloon and hall at No. 2700 Easton avenue. The hall was used as headquarters by the strikers of that territory and frequent meetings are held there. Whalen was taken in custody yesterday morning at 10 o'clock on the statements of Northway and Brennan, who said in their confessions that they, with Schwartz, passed the evening at the hall and saloon before going out to plant the dynamite.

Whalen admits that the men were in his place, but positively denies that there was any talk of dynamiting Northway and Brennan deny that there was any plot, but Northway acknowledges that they went out to blow up the Olive street tracks.

Detectives are working on the case night and day, and it is expected that there will be some new arrests before the case is closed. Other arrests are expected to follow at any time.

Doctor A. V. L. Brokaw, the St. Louis Transit Company physician and surgeon, who did so much in unearthing the plot, has information concerning several other men who he is withholding until the time is "ripe" for their arrest.

James Finney, who was arrested Sunday morning on the statements of Northway and Brennan that he was in the neighborhood of the time of the explosion, was released yesterday. The police failed to connect him in any way with the dynamiting.

Schwartz remains reticent. Chief Desmond made a determined effort yesterday to get Schwartz to confess, but the man refused to say more than reiterate their former statements.

Schwartz was still surly, and refused to do much talking. Several reports have come to the police that dynamiting was done by a body of men known as the vigilance committee. There are supposed to be about a dozen men in the committee. It is their duty to provide the stores of dynamite, distribute it to the men and select the tracks to be dynamited.

Doctor Brokaw had information that there were to be explosions Saturday night and Sunday morning on the Olive street line at Northway's house and on Grand and Park avenues, and a third somewhere in North St. Louis, the exact location not being known. It is said that the dynamite was given out by the vigilance committee, but the police are of the opinion that the news of the arrests was spread and the dynamite men became alarmed.

"I saw Northway, Brennan and Schwartz at the hall Saturday evening," said Whalen. "That is not true," said Schwartz. "I know nothing about any dynamiting. I had nothing to do with it, and heard nothing about it."

Schwartz, who has refused to make any definite statement, was confronted in Chief Desmond's office yesterday by Northway and Brennan, who stated that they were arrested Sunday. Schwartz was as surly as ever, and his lips curled as he listened to the detailed confessions of his two companions, but he still refused to acknowledge that he was guilty.

Brennan reiterates his story. Northway, who is a big man, with broad, open features, seemed to be the most conscientious of the trio. At times Brennan hesitated, as if he were not sure of the presence of Schwartz, but Northway accepted his position with resignation.

Brennan reiterated his confession of the day before. He told how they got the dynamite at Northway's house and took it to his house, where Northway was afraid to keep it. From Brennan's house, at No. 3723 Locust street, they started out with a minnow bucket, and went to the river, where they gathered to go out fishing to Creve Coeur Lake, but, failing to find any fish, they started back.

Northway said that they took the dynamite along with the intention of blowing up a car if nothing happened to prevent it. They walked west to Grand avenue, south on Grand avenue to the residence of Taylor avenue, where they saw a vacant lot on the south side of the street. They had been there a few minutes, when they saw a man who Schwartz said was a wire hook, walked out in the street and lifted up the manhole cap.

Schwartz denied this part of the transaction. He said he walked with the men to Boyle avenue, but dropped out four minutes after that neighborhood five minutes after the explosion. About this time Brennan and Northway diverged in their stories. Northway says that Brennan placed the explosive in the manhole and touched it or while Brennan attributes that role to Northway. Brennan denied this several times in the "swearing" and repeated:

"I've told this once. What's the use telling it again?"

When Brennan and Northway had finished their stories, Chief Desmond asked Schwartz if they were telling the truth, but he refused to make a statement, other than to say that he was not with them at the time of the explosion.

Law in the Cases. There was some dispute yesterday as to what charge should be placed against the men—whether they should be charged with the unlawful possession of dynamite, with obstructing street car tracks or with conspiracy. Assistant Prosecuting Attorney Johnson conferred with Judge Chester H. Krum, attorney for the St. Louis Transit Company, at the Four Courts yesterday afternoon, and it was decided to proceed against them on both charges of obstructing street car tracks by explosive and of conspiracy.

The charge of obstructing the tracks is a felony, punishable by a maximum sentence of twenty years in the penitentiary. The conspiracy charge is a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of from 1 cent to \$1,000, and a maximum imprisonment in the penitentiary of one year or both fine and imprisonment.

James Finney, the striking morman, who was arrested Sunday night, was released yesterday, no evidence having been obtained against him. Northway and Brennan reiterated their original stories, but the Olive street explosion of Saturday night, but deny there was a conspiracy to destroy transit property.

John H. Whalen, proprietor of the hall at No. 2700 Easton avenue, where the strikers held meetings, denies all knowledge of a plot or of the dynamiting of the transit company tracks. He said he never heard dynamiting discussed in his place. Detectives are still at work in the case, and Doctor A. V. L. Brokaw, the transit company physician, has further information with which he hopes to effect additional arrests.

James Schwartz still declares that he parted from Northway and Brennan before the explosion of Saturday night at Maryland and Boyle avenues. He declares he knows nothing of the dynamiting.

One of the other information charges a conspiracy to tear up the tracks. The defendants will probably be arraigned in the Court of Criminal Correction this morning for their arrest.

Prisoners' Characteristics. It would be difficult to imagine three men of more entirely different types, mentally and physically, than Maurice Brennan, Fred Northway and James Schwartz. Brennan is tall, thin, and dark, with a head of medium size, and a face of medium size. Northway is small, cunning and intelligent. Northway is large, stout, and lacking in positiveness of character. Brennan speaks softly, but with decision and clearness; Northway's speech is very loud, and he is very much of a talker. Schwartz is of medium size, and talks excitedly, disconnectedly and in a strained tone.

Brennan has a thin, sharp face, that has a pale, almost colorless complexion, and a head of medium size. Northway's face is round, red and hot-looking, with heavy-lidded eyes, and a head of medium size. Schwartz's features are more the shape of a shallow, oval dish than anything else, and there is nothing especially striking in his appearance.

Brennan is smooth-shaven, Northway wears a large mustache that is sandy in color, and Schwartz carefully keeps a mustache of a rusty, yellowish color. Brennan has a straight nose that is not unusually prominent, but black hair that grows close to the edge of his high but narrow forehead. Northway's nose is large, but not strongly formed; his eyes are blue, watery and dull, and his dark hair begins to thin at the temples. Schwartz's nose is of medium size, and a profile view shows an upward turn to it, his eyes are blue and watery, and his hair is light in color, closely grown, and well kept.

Brennan is currently 39 years old, Northway and Schwartz are 40. Brennan and Northway are both married. Brennan would undoubtedly be a leader among any set of men he should choose to associate with. He has the decision, the confidence, the power of leading, and goes to make up a leader; Northway would be led if his sullen suspicions were played upon; Schwartz would drift.

When Brennan's confession was read to him previous to his signature of it in Chief Campbell's office, he followed the reading closely, alertly, and with frequent minor corrections and comments. Northway listened to the reading of his confession with scarcely a word of comment.

Later, in the holdover, Brennan gave an interview to the press, and he was asked to make up a leader; Northway would be led if his sullen suspicions were played upon; Schwartz would drift.

## DEVELOPMENTS IN ARREST OF DYNAMITERS.

Maurice Brennan, Fred Northway, James Schwartz and John W. Whalen, arrested on information furnished by Doctor A. V. L. Brokaw, are charged collectively in a warrant issued yesterday with conspiracy to blow up St. Louis Transit Company tracks and individually with obstructing and dynamiting the same.

The offense of obstructing tracks is a felony, punishable by a maximum sentence of twenty years in the penitentiary. The charge of conspiracy is a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of from 1 cent to \$1,000, a maximum imprisonment in penitentiary of one year or both fine and imprisonment.

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## COST OF THE WAR IN THE PHILIPPINES

Nearly Two Hundred Millions of Money and Twenty-Three Hundred Lives.

TREASURY GIVES THE FIGURES.

That War Has Cost Already Nearly as Much Money as the Spanish Trouble, and More Men Killed.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—As nearly as figures can express it, the cost to the United States of the war in the Philippines has been \$186,573,000 in cash and at least 2,334 lives of American soldiers.

The war with Spain ended that with the Philippines began on February 1, 1899. This date can be taken in calculating the expenditure in money, although it was not until February 4 that hostilities with Aguinaldo and his followers really began, and it was not until February 6 that the treaty of peace with Spain was ratified.

The total of deaths given is compiled from a report made by the Secretary of War in reply to a resolution passed by the Senate and from General MacArthur's death and casualty lists since the date covered by that report—May 24, 1899—to and including August 11.

It is possible that not all of the deaths have been reported, but the possible error in amount and 2,334 is approximately the correct total. It is difficult to approximate the cost of the war in dollars and cents, for it is impossible to determine just what proportion of the increased military and naval expenses of the Government should be charged to that war. Estimates prepared by expert accountants of the Treasury department show that the cost of the war in the Philippines has been \$186,573,000 in cash and at least 2,334 lives of American soldiers.

This, however, has not all been due to the hostilities in the islands. Especially is this true as to the navy, for it cannot be said that the policy of ship construction has been materially affected by the Philippine situation, and about as many ships would have been built had the war in the Philippines had been abandoned. It is doubtful if more than \$7,000,000 of the \$186,573,000 apparent increase in naval expenditures have been charged directly to the Philippine war.

Army expenditures. With the army the situation is somewhat different. It is true that even if the Philippines had been abandoned upon the ratification of the treaty of peace with Spain, there would still have been increased expenditures for the army, but the cost of bringing home and mustering out the troops then serving in the Philippines would have been considerable. On the other hand, had the war in the Philippines had been abandoned, there would have been no need for the military supplies of all kinds which have been available for the Philippines operations and the cost of the service. These are the items which cannot properly be charged to the Philippine war. The increased expenditures for fortifications in the United States and the increased expense due to the permanent enlargement of the artillery and the service. These are estimated at approximately \$15,000,000.

Subtracting from the apparent increased cost of the army and navy \$22,000,000 on account of the permanent enlargement of the army and navy, the net cost of the war in the Philippines, and \$164,573,000 for army expenditures not connected with operations in the Philippines, gives a total of \$186,573,000 as the cost of the war in the Philippines. This is the cost of the war in the Philippines, and it is the cost of the war in the Philippines.

The figures here given are based on a statement prepared by the Treasury department, which shows the expenditures by months from the beginning of the war in the Philippines. These figures show that the two wars cost in men and money the long campaign against the Philippines has been large. Spain, which had a navy equal on paper to that of the United States, and whose army was vastly superior, was defeated in three years. Bankers here who have obtained a few look upon them as long-dated bills, money market men as long-dated bonds, and the Treasury as long-dated securities. The war in the Philippines has been a long-dated security, and it is a security that is not likely to be redeemed.

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